PRE-CERCLIS SCREENING REPORT

For:

WESTERN METAL COMPANY CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PREPARED BY:

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BUREAU OF LAND
DIVISION OF REMEDIATION MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF SITE EVALUATION

January 28, 2010

PRE-CERCLIS SCREENING REPORT

Western Metal Company

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SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

On February 22, 2005, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) was tasked by the Region 5 Offices of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to conduct Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessments on historic lead sites within the Chicago Metropolitan Area. These properties were identified from historic maps and industrial directories that suggest that lead may have been used or smelted at these facilities. The Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment (PCS) activities will include a review of available information, a visual site reconnaissance, a determination of current land use, and if necessary the collection of field based data to identify the risk for human exposure to potential contaminants on the subject property and adjacent land.

SECTION 2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

SECTION 2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Western Metal Company which was historically located at 3201 South Kedzie Avenue, Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, has been identified as a potential lead site. This address is located in the southwestern portion of the City of Chicago, east of Kedzie Avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets (Appendix A). Currently, a two-story vacant brick structure is located at the western end of this property (Appendix B) and is surrounded by vacant lots to the east, south and north. Kedzie Avenue borders the property to the west, beyond which lies a City of Chicago truck maintenance facility, and an industrial warehouse (Appendix C). The nearest known residence is located more than two hundred and fifty yards north of the property. Very few, if any, humans are believed to regularly us this property and the likelihood of human exposure to contaminated media, if present, would be low considering the ground surface of the property and adjacent properties are primarily covered by artificial surfaces. There are no residential neighborhoods surrounding this location. No information was available on State or Federal databases regarding the Western Metal Company (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)(Illinois Environmental Protection Agency).

SECTION 2.2 SITE HISTORY

Two historical Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were reviewed (1919 and 1951) (Appendix D) for evidence that would suggest any metallurgical operations occurred at this address. The 1919 Sanborn Maps showed no structures upon this property or within the immediate area, indicating the area had not yet been developed as of 1919. While the 1951, edition of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicated that the Western Metals Company occupied the eastern portion of this property and the Toni Company occupied the western portions of the site.

Information from the Cook County Assessor's Office and website was also used to determine if there additional information regarding the Western Metals Company existed. A Cook County Assessor's Office review revealed no additional information regarding this company at the address stated above.

Three separate additions of the Standard Metal Directory (1940, 1948-1949, and 1963-1964) (Appendix E) were reviewed to obtain additional information about the Western Metals Company. The 1940 edition of the metal directory contained a listing for Western Metal Company within its 'Babbitt and Solder Manufactures' and "Zinc Smelting' sections, and indicated that the company was located at 2016 West Carroll Avenue, Chicago (Standard Metal Directory, 1940). The 1949 edition of the metals directory contained a listing for Western Metals Company, but identified the company as being located at 3201 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago. In this publication, the Standard Metal Directory indicated that Western Metal Company was incorporated in 1908, and in 1949 utilized five reverberatory furnaces, and four kettles. The company produced brass and aluminum ingots and possessed an annual capacity of 24,000 tons. At that time, the company consumed all grades of copper, red and yellow metals, nickel alloys, aluminum, lead, tin, zinc and drosses. Finally, the 1964 edition of the Standard Metals Directory did not contain any listing for the Western Metals Company within the City of Chicago.

SECTION 3.0 FIELD INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

SECTION 3.1 FIELD INSPECTION

On May 12, 2009 the author of this report conducted a site reconnaissance visit of the location of past operations of the Western Metals Company. During this visit the author also met with company representatives for RTC Industries, the current owners of the former Western Metals Site.

This reconnaissance visit confirmed the fact that the property was located north of the Sanitary District's Collateral Channel in a commercial and industrial area within the west-central portions of the City of Chicago. While historically occupied by heavy industry, this site was the location of a number of buildings, many of which are currently being used as warehouses; this includes the former Western Metals Building. To the northwest of this building is an expansive truck parking facility and the main RTC Industries facility. The site walk-through showed that while a large portion of the site was occupied by either permanent structures or paved parking areas, the site was boarder on the south by an abandon rail spur and on the east by a shipping slip on the Sanitary District of Chicago's Sanitary and Ship Canal know as the Collateral Channel.

According to the RTC representatives the interior of the Western Metals Building did not require extensive remediation prior to it being converted to warehouse space. They did indicate that in 1999, a limited environmental investigation/clean-up had occurred just north of the Western Metals Site. The contaminants indentified from this investigation are not normally associated with the type of operations at Western Metals.

The RTC representatives also provided additional information regarding the creation of a wetland area within the Collateral Channel. This project is being undertaken by the Wetlands Initiative and has included the collection of sediment samples from the canal. The sediment was found to have high concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and elevated levels of heavy metals (Appendix F).

SECTION 3.2 ANALYTICAL DATA

Based on the proximity of the canal to the site the Illinois EPA, also conducted a sediment study in June of 2009. X-ray Fluorescence technology (XRF) was used to collect 30 readings from 16 locations (Table 1, Figure 1). Where possible XRF readings were taken from the top and bottom of the sediment layer and the highest of those readings are displayed on Figure 2.

A majority of the lowest lead levels were found adjacent to the former site. The highest lead reading adjacent to the site was 188 ppm and the lowest was 96 ppm. The highest lead reading for the canal was 546 ppm and the furthest up-stream sample was 324 ppm. This up-stream sample was used to establish background levels for the Collateral Channel. Based on these levels it does not appear that the site has caused an increase in the lead levels currently established as background concentrations for the channel.

SECTION 4.0 PATHWAY DISCUSSIONS

CERCLA identifies three migration pathways and one exposure pathway that are to be evaluated as a part of the CERCLA Hazard Ranking System. The analysis of these pathways will determine if hazardous substances associated with a site may pose a threat to human health and/or the environment. Consequently, sites are evaluated on their known or potential impact to the groundwater migration, surface water migration, soil exposure, and air migration pathways.

SECTION 4.1 GROUNDWATER

This pathway evaluates current and potential threats to the water bearing units associated with the site. There are two main reasons why this pathway is not routinely evaluated for property located within the City of Chicago as part of a CERCLA investigation. Historically Lake Michigan has been the primary source of drinking water for the City of Chicago and a 1997, city ordinance prohibits the use of groundwater as a source of drinking water. At this time this pathway was not further evaluated based on the about listed facts.

SECTION 4.2 SURFACE WATER

This pathway begins where surface water run-off from the site enters the first perennial water body. That point is referred to as the Probable Point of Entry (PPE). This pathway then travels fifteen miles downstream completing the 15-Mile Target Distance Limit (TDL).

For this site, the PPE is at any point where surface water run-off from the site enters the Collateral Channel. Using the furthest up-stream point in the channel, TDL flows approximately 1036 feet south into the Des Plains River and the TDL terminates in the Des Plains River approximately 14.9 miles from the site. There are no surface water intakes or wetlands located along the 15-Mile TDL. All water bodies in Illinois are designated as fisheries, but the author of this report did not see any signs of fishing in the channel or along the TDL.

As stated earlier in this report 30, XRF readings were taking from the sediment within the Collateral Channel. All of these readings exceed the ecological benchmark of 31, ppm for lead, but none of the readings were significantly above the lead background level established for the channel.

SECTION 4.3 SOIL EXPOSURE

This exposure route focuses on contaminated soil in the upper two feet of the ground surface and within 200 feet of an occupied residence. As stated earlier in this report this site is located in an industrial area and there are no residences located within 200 feet of it. Due to this reason no soil samples were collected as part of this screening activity.

SECTION 4.4 AIR ROUTE

No formal air samples were collected during the Site Inspection.

SECTION 5.0 SUMMARY

Based on the findings of this Pre-CERCLIS Screening, the author of this report recommends that the Western Metals Company located at 3201 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago Illinois not be added to the CERCLA database. It is further recommend that this property not be subject to any further CERCLA investigative activities. Current conditions at the South Kedzie location pose little threat to human populations or the adjacent Collateral Channel. Most of the area is covered by buildings and/or concrete and no residential neighborhoods are in the vicinity of this site. There are also no signs of erosion or discharges into the channel from the site.

SECTION 6.0 REFERENCES

Cook County Assessor's Office, http://www.cookcountyassessor.com/filings/gis.asp

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, http://www.epa.state.il.us

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/cursites/index.htm

<u>Standard Metal Directory</u>, Eighth Edition 1940, Atlas Publishing Company, 150 Lafayette St., New York, Copyright 1939.

Standard Metal Directory, Eleventh Edition 1948, Bardeen Press, Inc., Atlas Publishing Co., Copyright 1948.

<u>Standard Metal Directory</u>, 1963-1964 Volume XVIII, by Geoffrey J. Nightingale, Copyright 1963, by Standard Metal Directory 525 W. 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y.

TerraServer-USA, http://terraserver-usa.com/default.aspx

SECTION 7.0 FIGURES and TABLES

Figure 1 XRF Location Map

Figure 2 XRF Readings Map

Table 1 XRF Lead Readings

Appendix – A Site Location Map for 3201 South Kedzie (DeLorme Street Atlas)

Appendix – B Current Photos of Property

Appendix – C TerraServer Air Photos

Appendix – D Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps – 1919, 1951

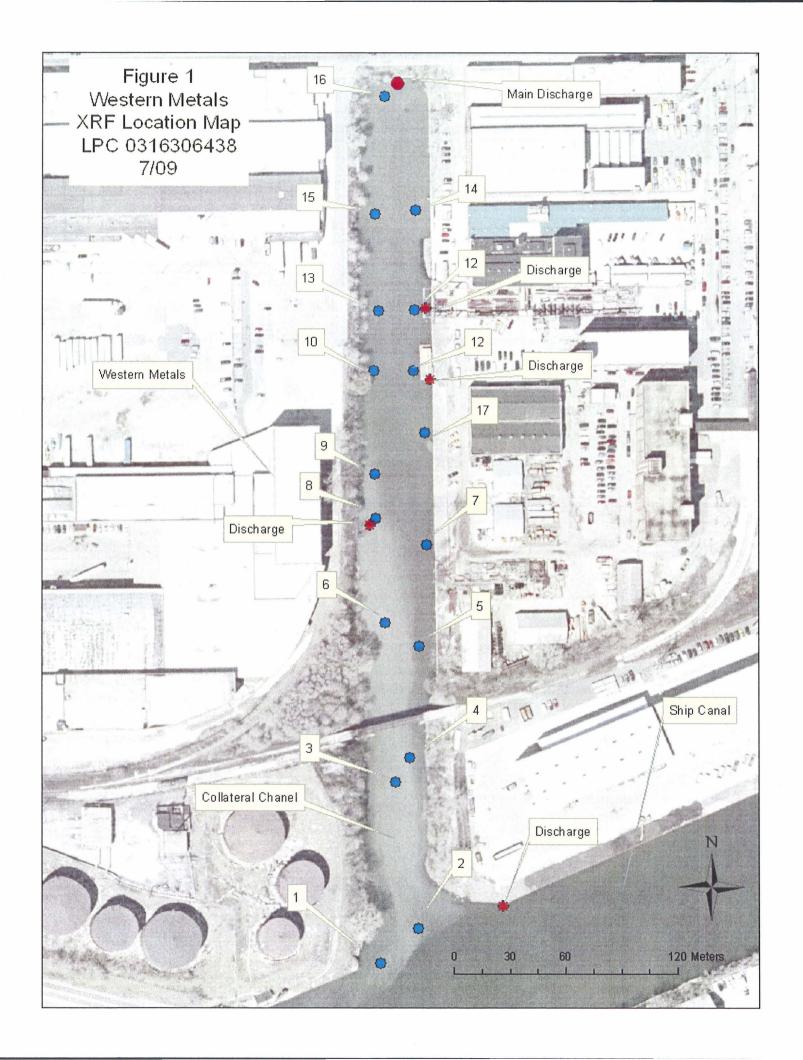
Appendix – E Copies from Standard Metal Directories

Appendix – F Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago,

Approval of Wetland Construction in the Collateral Channel by

Riparian Owners

Appendix – G Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment Checklist/Decision Form



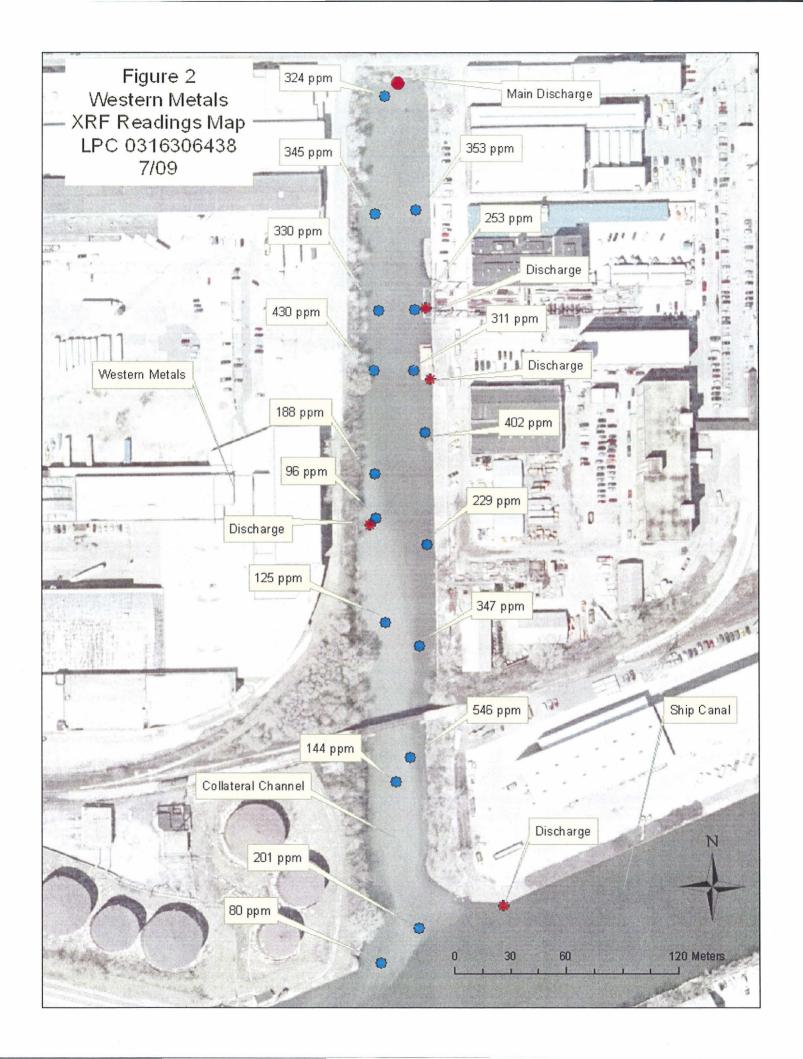
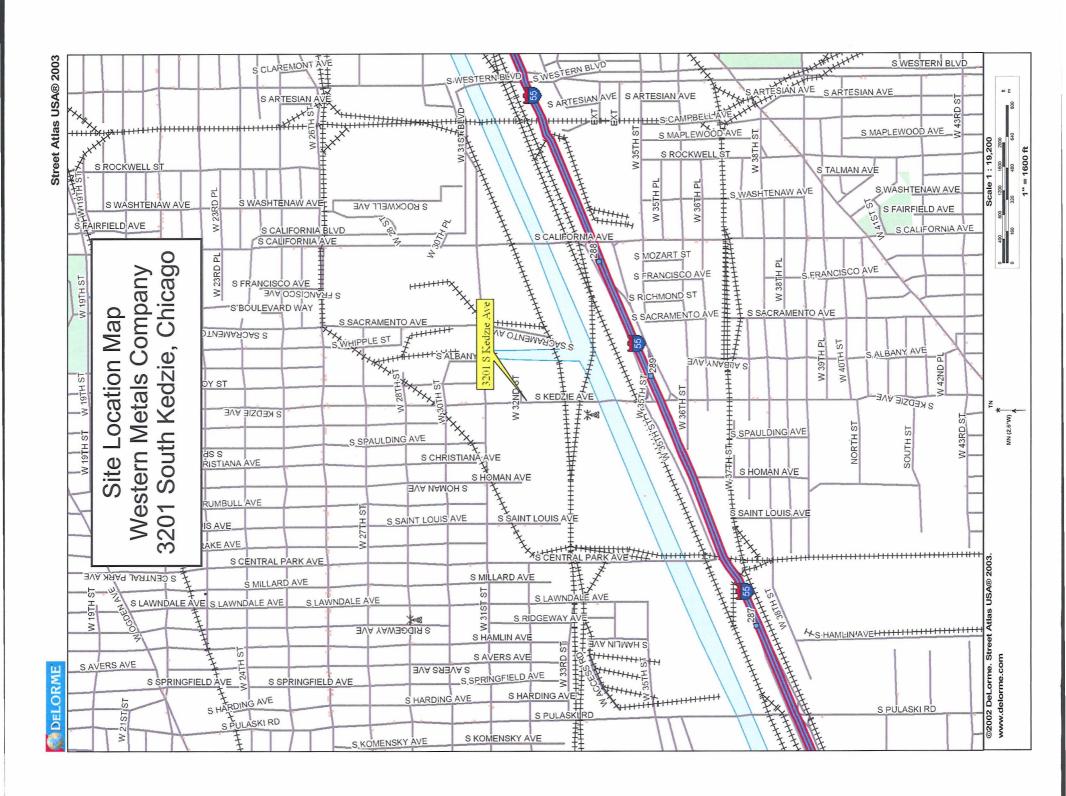


Table 1
Western Metals
LPC 0316306438, 7/09

		LPC 0316	306438, 7/09)		
Location	XRF Number	Lead ppm	Copper ppm	Depth	Desciption	
1	4	80	214	Top	dark med grain sand	
2	5	201	246	Top	dark soft clay	
2	6	158	156	Bottom	dark soft clay	
3	7	123	227	Top	dark soft clay	
3	9	144	306	Bottom	dark soft clay	
4	8	263	299	Top	dark oily	
4	10	546	295	Bottom	dark oily	
5	11	175	243	Top	dark silty clay	
5	12	347	149	Bottom	dark silty clay	
6	13	125	<146	Top	dark silty clay	
6	14	117	<189	Bottom	dark silty clay	
7	15	229	200	Top	dark loose, OM	
7	16	195	215	Bottom	dark loose, OM	
8	17	96	196	Top	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
9	18	188	177	Top	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
10	19	430	216	Top	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
11	21	248	192	Top	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
11	20	311	275	Bottom	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
12	22	144	193	Top	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
12	23	253	194	Bottom	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
13	24	330	177	Top	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
13	25	175	<158	Bottom	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
14	26	353	344	Top	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
14	27	311	260	Bottom	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
15	28	341	292	Top	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
15	29	345	271	Bottom	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
16	30	288	201	Тор	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
16	31	324	287	Bottom	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
17	32	402	293	Тор	loose-gritty, OM, silty	
17	33	215	241	Bottom	loose-gritty, OM, silty	

OM= Organic Material

Appendix – A
Site Location Map for 3201 South Kedzie
(DeLorme Street Atlas)



Appendix – B Current Photos of Property

WESTERN METALS COMPANY 3201 SOUTH KEDZIE, CHICAGO ILLINOIS



VIEW FROM 3201 SOUTH KEDZIE (LOOKING EAST TOWARDS RIVER)



Appendix – C TerraServer Air Photos

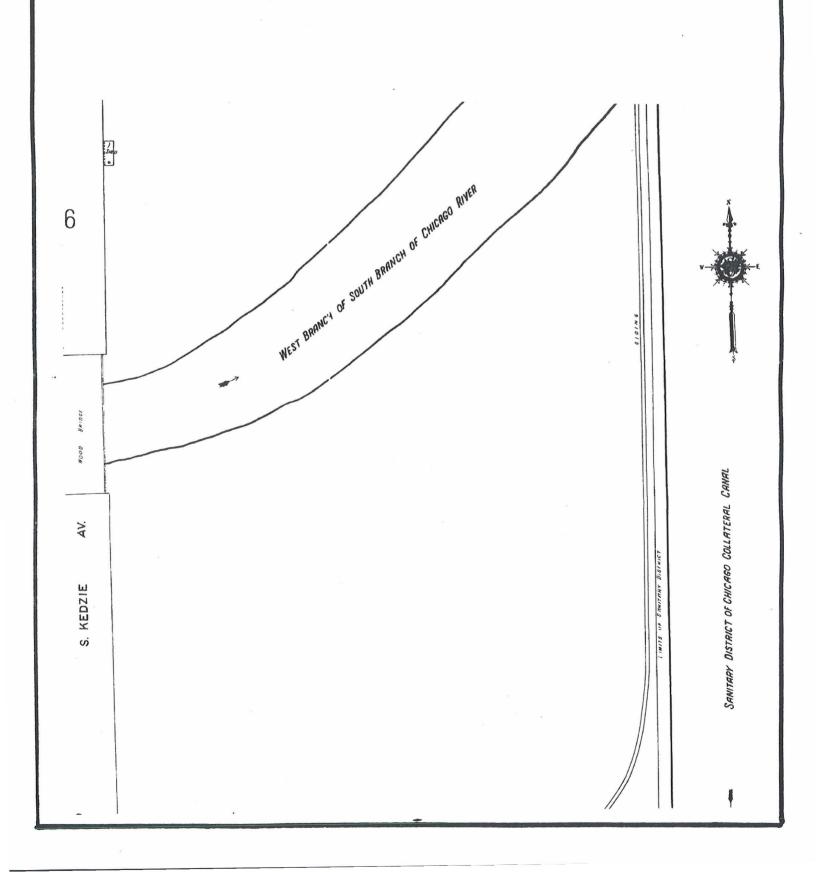
AIR PHOTO 3201 SOUTH KEDZIE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Appendix – D Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps – 1919, 1951

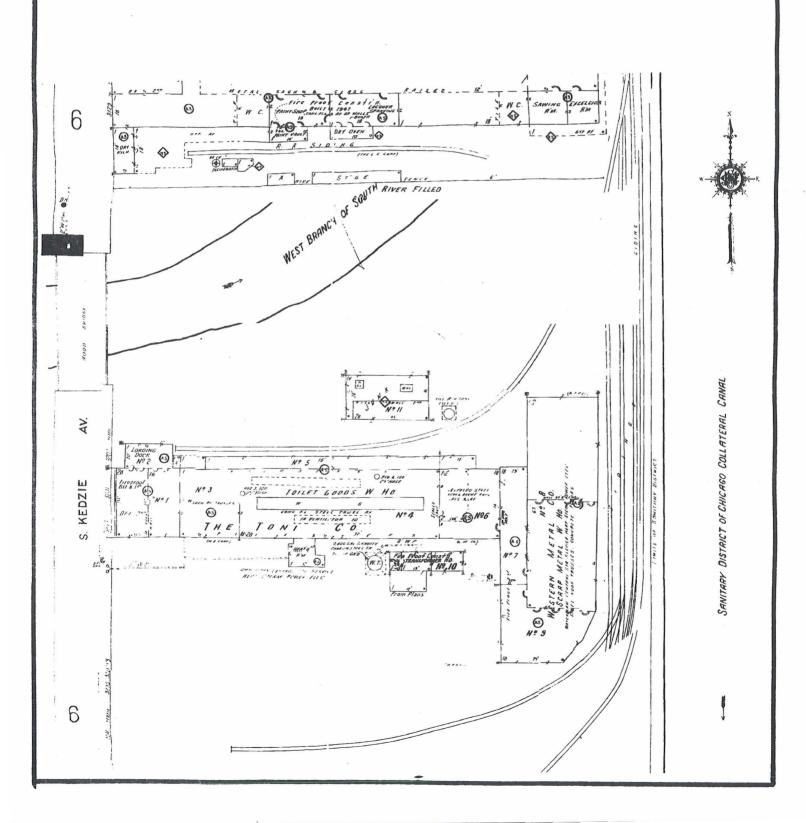
1919 SANBORN MAP

WESTERN METALS COMPANY 3201 SOUTH KEDZIE, CHICAGO



1951 SANBORN MAP

WESTERN METALS COMPANY 3201 SOUTH KEDZIE, CHICAGO



 $\label{eq:conditional} \textbf{Appendix} - \textbf{E} \\ \textbf{Copies from Standard Metal Directories}$

1940 EDITION OF THE STANDARD METALS DIRECTORY

ZINC SMELTERS

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

Bullock, W. J.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES

Berg Metals Corp., 2640 Long Beach Ave. Federated Metals Div., Am. S. & R. Co.

SAN FRANCISCO

Electric Smelting Co., 91 Federal St. Federated Metals Div., Am. S. & R. Co.

COLORADO

DENVER

Federated Metals Div., Am. S. & R. Co.

CONNECTICUT

EAST BERLIN

Stanley Chemical Co. (Sub. of Stanley Wks.)

NEW HAVEN

Hamden Smelting Co., Inc. (Hamden) Lapides Metal Corp.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Viener & Sons, Hyman, L & Colfax Sts.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Seitzinger's Sons, Thos. F., 900 Ashby St.

ILLINOIS

BECKEMEYER

Federated Metals Div., Am. S. & R. Co.

CHICAGO

Chicago Smelting & Refining Corp., 2457 S.

Loomis St.
Cohn & Bros., Inc., L. A., 5429 W. Roosevelt Rd. (Cicero)
Illinois Smelt. & Refg. Co., 3710 S. California
Illinois Zinc Smelting Corp., 4442 W. Fillmore St.

more St.
Inland Metals Refining Co., 4837 S. May St.
Kramer & Co., H., 21st & Loomis Sts.
Lavin & Sons, Inc., R., 3426 S. Kedzie Ave.
Liberty Smelt. & Refg. Co., 1925 N. Mendell
Loewenthal Metals Corp., 947 W. Cullerton
Michigan Smelting & Refining Co., 410 N.
Michigan Ave.
National Lead Co., 900 W. 18th St.
Pass Metal Co., Joseph, 2630 S. Wabash
Silverstein & Pinsof, 1708 Elston Ave.
Western Metal Co., 2016 W. Carroll Ave.

EAST ST. LOUIS

Lewin Metals Div., Lewin-Mathes Co., Mon-santo P. O.

HARVEY

Pass Metal Co., Joseph

SANDOVAL

Sandoval Zinc Co.

INDIANA

EAST CHICAGO

Inland Metals Refining Co.
International Smelting & Refining Co.
U. S. Smelting Refining & Mining Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Hettleman & Sons, K., 1400 Bush St.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

Harcon Corp., 41 Hilton St. U.S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.

CAMBRIDGE

Bay State Smelting Corp. Cambridge Smelting Co.

CHELSEA

Harcon Corp., 105 5th St.

MALDEN

Richards Co., Inc.

SPRINGFIELD

New England Smelting Works, 502 Union St. (West Springfield)

MICHIGAN

DETROIT

Arco Die Cast & Metals Co., 1891 Trombly at G. T. R.R. Federated Metals Div., American Smelting & Refining Co., 11630 Russell St. Michigan Smelting & Refining Div., Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp., 7885 Jos. Cam-nau Ave. pau Ave.

GRAND RAPIDS

Liberman & Gittlen Metal Co., Inc., 322 Front Ave., S.W.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., 943
Paul Brown Bldg.
Federated Metals Div., American Smelting &
Refining Co., 4041 Park Ave.
Lewin Metals Div., Lewin-Mathes Co. (East
St. Louis)
Monsanto Chemical Co., 1700 S. a. J. C.

Monsanto Chemical Co., 1700 S. 2nd St.

NEBRASKA

OMAHA

Ferer & Sons, Inc., Aaron, 101 S. 8th St.

NEW JERSEY

CARTERET

U. S. Metals Refining Co. (Sub. of American Metal Co., Ltd.)

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO (Con.)

PRODUCTS: Zinc sulphate, zinc chloride, tinning flux, zinc dust. CONSUME: Metallic residues of lead zinc etc.

Seligman Company, M., 1949 Clybourn Ave. (Zone 14)

Bst. 1905. Melvin Seligman, P.A.

PRODUCTS: Brass and bronze ingots,
Annual cap. 2,000 tons.

CONSUME: All grades of scrap

metals. Virgin aluminum. Lead remelt. zinc remelt.

Silverstein & Pinsof, Inc., 1720 Elston Ave. (Zone 22) Inc. 1905. Cap. \$500,000. Milton Silverstein, Pres.; Philip

Pinsof, Sales Mgr., Oscar Pinsof, Gen. P.A.; Edw. M. Pinsof, Scrap P.A.

EQUIPMENT: 2 reverberatory furnaces, 1 sweat furnace, 4 kettles, 2 crucibles.

PRODUCTS: Brass ingot, die cast alloys, copper shot, copper-nickel shot.

CONSUME: Virgin aluminum, antimony, copper, lead, tin, zinc, magnesium. All grades of scrap metals. Ferrosilicon.

United American Metals Corp. of III., 2246 W. Hubbard St. (Zone 12)

PRODUCTS: Babbitts, type metal. solder.

(Sub. of United American Metals Corp., Brooklym N.Y.)

Western Metal Company, 3201 S.
Kedzie Ave. (Zone 23)
Inc. 1908. Cap. \$50,000. Max Z.
Goldfein, Pres.; Bernard Dunne,
Sales Mgr.; Herbert Wolff, Scrap
P.A.; Thomas Ginsburg, Metallurgist.
EQUIPMENT: 5 reverberatory furnaces,
3 crucibles, 1 rotary furnace, 4
kettles.

PRODUCTS: Brass and aluminum ingot. Annual cap. 24,000 tons. CONSUME: All grades of copper, red and yellow metals, nickel alloys, aluminum, lead, tin, zinc and dros-

CHICAGO HEIGHTS

Harris & Co., Benjamin
Inc. 1901. Benj. Harris, Pres.; Jerome S. Harris, Sales Mgr. & P.A.;
Warren Westphal, Metallurgist.
EQUIPMENT: Reverberatory and pit
fire furnaces. lead kettles, sweat
furnace.
PRODUCTS: Brass and bronze ingot.
CONSUME: Scrap metals, copper, brass
bronze, tin bearing and copper
bearing metals, residues, solids,
drosses. Virgin metals.

Industrial Smelting Corp. (Affiliated with Christiansen Corp., Chicago, Ill.)

Theodore Solomonique, Pres.; Sam S. Fingert, Vice Pres.
PRODUCTS: Aluminum alloying ingot.
Annual Cap. 18,000,000 pounds.
CONSUME: All grades of aluminum scrap. Virgin aluminum.

DANVILLE

Hegeler Zinc Co.
PRODUCTS: Slab zinc, sulphuric
acid, zinc stampings, drawn zinc
battery shells, zinc radio coil,
etc.

DE PUE

New Jersey Zinc Co. PRODUCTS: Slab zinc. (See New York, N.Y.)

EAST ST. LOUIS

American Zinc Co. of Ill. (Sub. of American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.) Plants: Hillsboro and East St. Louis. PRODUCTS: Slab zinc, sulphuric acid, zinc oxide, etc.

Eagle Picher Company (See Cincinnati, Ohio)

Lewin Metals Div. of Lewin-Mathes Co., Monsanto P.O.
PRODUCTS: Electrolytic copper,
soft and antimonial lead, brass and
bronze ingot and alloys, copper
tubing, copper pipe, white metal
mixtures, etc.
CONSUME: All grades of new and
scrap metals.

HILLSBORO

American Zinc Lead & Smelting Co. Secondary zinc smelting.

LA SALLE

Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Co. PRODUCTS: Slab zinc, etc. (See Metal Rolling Mill List for further details.)

SANDOVAL

Sandoval Zinc Co. (See Chicago, III.)

INDIANA

EAST CHICAGO

Eagle Picker Co. Secondary zinc and lead smelting. Inland Metals Refining Co., 3601

Canal St.
EQUIPMENT: Reverberatory, crucible and sweat furnaces. Kettles.
PRODUCTS: Solder, babbitt, lead, zing and die cast metal.
CONSUME: Antimonial lead, soft Missouri lead. American refined tin, prime Western zinc. Lead remelt, zinc remelt. Scrap metals, babbittlined brass bushings. die cast scrap, all grades of white metals.

International Smelting & Refining Co.
(Sub. of Anaconda Copper Mining Co.)

1963-64 EDITION OF THE STANDARD METALS DIRECTORY

METAL SMELTERS AND REFINERS

ners; Sidney Silverstein, Sales Mgr. and Pur.

PRODUCTS: White metals, Annual capacity, 1,500 tons.

CONSUME: All grades of scrap white meta18.

North Branch Metal Products, Inc., 3388 N. Avondale

PRODUCTS: Die cast, babbitts, solder, lead primary and secondary.
CONSUME: Scrap white metals.

Sandoval Zinc Co., 3649 S. Albany Ave., (Zone

Main Works: Sandoval, Ill. Chemical Plant: East St. Louis, Ill.

Smelters of spelter, pig lead, antimonial lead. PRODUCTS: Zinc sulphate, zinc choloride, tinning flux, zinc dust.

CONSUME: Metallic residues of lead, zinc,

Security Alloys Co., Inc., 3104 W. 49th Pl. (Zone 32)

Smelters and converters of monel and nickel copper.

PRODUCTS: Pre-alloyed furnace charges.

CONSUME: Monel metal, nickel, nickel silver, tungsten, chrome. Scrap Metals: Cupronickel turnings, monel metal clippings, castings and turnings, old nickel anodes, nickel silver scrap, German silver clippings and castings, old nickel anodes; stainless steel.

(Subsidiary Company: Harsld, Inc., 3104 W. 49th Pl., Chicago, Ill.)

Seligman, M., & Co., 3401 S. Lawndale Ave.

EQUIPMENT: 1 crucible and 1 rotary furnaces.

PRODUCTS: Brass and bronze ingots, copper

CONSUME: Primary Metals: Casting copper, electrolytic copper, Straits and other grades of tin, Prime Western zine, special high grade zinc. Scrap Metals: Allgrades of red and yellew metals, scrap babbitt, block tin, No. 1 pewter old bell metal.

Simmons Refining Co., 1706 S. Normal Ave. (Zone 16)

PRODUCTS: Gold, Silver, Mercury, Platinum, and all precious metals.

Sipi Metals Corp., 1720 Elston Ave. (Zone 22)

Inc. 1905.

Plant: 1001 W. Weed St., Chicago.

Philip P. Pinsof, Pres.; M. E. Lippert, Sales Mgr.; Edward Pinsof, Gen. Pur. Agt.; Ira Silverstein, Scrap Pur. Agt.

EQUIPMENT: 3 reverb., 3 cruelble and 4 sweat furnaces; 4 kettles.

PRODUCTS: Brass and bronze ingot, zinc base alloys, copper and copper nickel alloys, zine dust and zine oxide, slab P. W. zine,

CONSUME: Primary Metals: Aluminum, antimony, electrolytic copper, antimonial lead, chemical lead, soft Missourt lead, magnesium, nickel, grade A tin, special high grade zinc, Prime Western zinc, Ferro-Alloys: I ganese, ferrosilicon. Scrap Metals: (zinc, zinc clippings, engravers ple sweated zinc dross, zinc die cast s

Specialloy, Inc., 4025 S. Keeler Av

PRODUCTS: Copper, nickel, chromit ganese, tatanium, zirconium, base al bardeners.

CONSUME: Primary Metals: Alumin ing and electrolytic copper, nickel. Sc als.

Suppo Smelting & Refining Co., 1240 roll Ave. (Zone 7)

Smelters and refiners of white $m\epsilon$ CONSUME: Lead covered copper cable; tin, solder babbitt, leads, per other white metals, drosses and sl bismuth, cadmium, mercury.

United Refining & Smelting Co., 2920 roll Ave., (Zone 12)

Inc. 1950.

Benjamin Sims, Pres.; Arnold Ro Pur. Agt. & Sales Mgr.; Jordan Sims ald Rosenson, Scrap Pur. Agts.

EQUIPMENT: 5 crucible furnaces, 10 special built furnaces.

PRODUCTS: Annual Capacities: Go platinum, unlimited; cadmium, 1,000, bismuth, 1,000,000 lbs.

CONSUME: Bismuth ore residue metals, chemicals and compounds, alle mium, scrap metals, residues, alloy icals and compounds; tin, scrap met dues, alloys, chemicals and compound scrap metals, residues, alloys, chemi compounds; gold, scrap metals, rest loys, chemicals and compounds. Nic speed, precious metal, electronic, sc: als, alloys, residues, chemicals a pounds. Low melting alloys.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS

Hall Aluminum Co., 1751 State St. Sam S. Fingert, Pres.; Donald Reti

EQUIPMENT: 3 reverb. and 1 sweat PRODUCTS: Aluminum ingots and bi minum deoxidized, aluminum flux. A pacity, 20,000,000 lbs. aluminum ingobutes Reynold's Metals' primary pig

CONSUME: Primary Metals: electrolytic copper, magnesium, All & aluminum and magnesium scrap,

Harris, Benj., & Co., 11th & State Inc 1901.

Benjamin Harris, Pres.; Sales Mgr.; Joseph Zebrowski, Gen. I Sam Lippa, Scrap Pur. Agt.

EQUIPMENT: 4 reverb. 2 rotary ar cible furnaces; 1 cupola; 2 kettles.

PRODUCTS: Brass and bronze ingot base alloys. Annual capacity, 30,000

CONSUME: Primary Metals: Alumin trolytic and fire refined copper, corro common lead, nickel, Straits, Banka 1 grades of tin, High Grade, Special Hi

Appendix – F
Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago
Approval of Wetland Construction in the Collateral Channel
by Riparian Owners

Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago

100 EAST ERIE STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611-3154

312.751.5600

President
Kathleen Therese Meany
Vice President
Gloria Alitto Majewski
Chairman of Finance
Frank Avila
Patricia Horton

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Barbara J. McGowan Cynthia M. Santos Debra Shore Patricia Young

Joseph P. Sobanski, P.E. Chief Engineer

312:751:7905 FAX 312:751:5681

March 20, 2008

Mr. Walter Nathan, Chairman RTC Industries 3101 South Kedzie Chicago, IL 60608

Dear Mr. Nathan:

Subject: Approval of Wetland Construction in the Collateral Channel by Riparian Owners

Over the last hundred years, the Collateral Channel has received large quantities of organic and inorganic contaminants from municipal and industrial wastes in storm water and combined sewers. As a result, the sediments and water in Collateral Channel have been degraded and improvement would be to the benefit of humans and wildlife. The Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC), the owner of the Channel, has developed an innovative pilot project with The Wetlands Initiative (TWI) and the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) to address the dual urban problems of sediment contamination and impaired water quality and to restore a highly degraded aquatic ecosystem. A one-acre plot will be constructed to test an active capping remediation technology in combination with a surface wetland community. This test plot will be constructed at the north end of Collateral Channel. A project summary and drawing are enclosed with this letter.

Where a permit is sought for a structure, fill, or deposit in a slip, all work done pursuant to the permit is by authorization and under the direction of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) through the Rivers, Lakes, and Streams Act 615 ILCS 5/18. IDNR requires as condition precedent to the issuance of such permit, a signed statement approving such action by all riparian owners whose access to public waters will be directly affected by such structure, fill, or deposit. As a riparian property owner or lessee, MWRD kindly requests that you provide a letter expressing your approval or disapproval of the installation of this one-acre remediation project. A sample letter is enclosed, and response letters can be mailed in the provided stamped, addressed envelope.

In addition, no such permit shall be issued without the approval of the Governor and without a public hearing, 10 days' notice of the time, place, and purpose of which is published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which such slip is located. This public hearing may be held within the next several months.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact Jill Kostel at TWI (312-922-0777 ext. 129; jkostel@wetlands-initiative.org) or Joe Schuessler at MWRDGC (312-751-3236; joseph.schuessler@mwrd.org).

Very truly yours,

Joseph P. Šobanski

Chief Engineer

NV:AP:JMS:CJ

Enclosures

cc: Dr. Jill Kostel, The Wetlands Initiative



THE WETLANDS INITIATIVE

and the University of Illinois at Chicago

with Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago

Collateral Channel Pilot Project

An innovative solution to improve sediment and water quality in urban environments

In the late 1890s, the Sanitary District of Chicago sought to create a navigation link between the now-defunct West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River and the Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal. The District's solution was to build Collateral Channel. But with the filling of the West Fork in the 1930s, Collateral Channel became a dead-end slip used only to provide boat access to riparian properties and to receive local stormwater discharges.

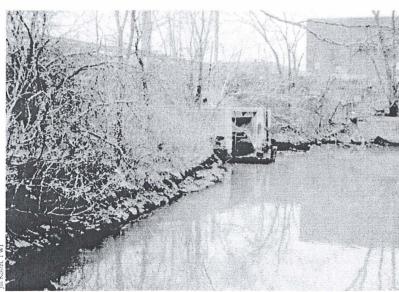
Despite its short history of active use, the Collateral Channel is typical of much of the Chicago's urban waterways, contaminated with large quantities of organic and inorganic compounds from municipal and industrial wastes in stormwater and sewerage discharges.

The Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRD), who is the owner of the channel, has partnered with The Wetlands Initiative and the University of Illinois at Chicago to develop an innovative solution to address the dual problems of sediment contamination and impaired water quality. This pioneering solution com-

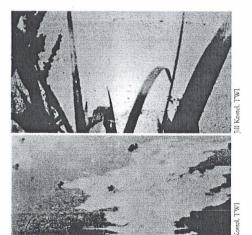
bines "active capping" of the contaminated soils with wetland creation atop the cap. The Collateral Channel Pilot Project will demonstrate that active capping with a wetland complex will help stabilize and remediate the contaminated sediments, improve water quality, control greenhouse and toxic gas emissions, create high quality wildlife habitat, and bring aesthetic benefits to the surrounding urban area.

Remediation and Restoration

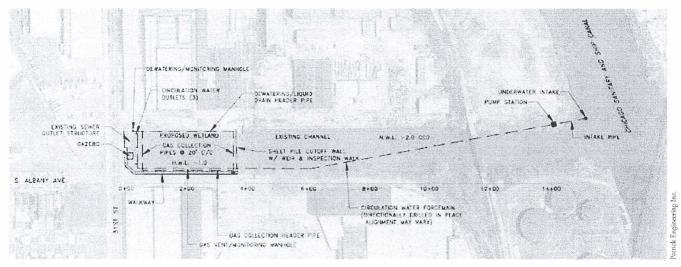
Active capping is a promising new treatment approach for sediment remediation that not only offers long-term immobilization but also has the potential to break down or destroy pollutants with the use of degradative agents in the applied cap. The capping materials used depend on the type of contamination present in the sediments. In Collateral Channel, the sediments are highly contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). PAHs are a group of over 100 chemical compounds of which some



This pilot project will be one of only a few field-scale demonstration projects of active capping in the United States, adding to the growing body of research that supports the use of active capping as a cost-effective remedy to the problem of highly contaminated sediments.



Water in the channel is impaired by the pollutants in the sediments. Contaminants and oil-like substances are brought to the water surface (top) when the sediments are stirred from wave action or boats or when gas bubbles, produced in the sediments, are released and break at the water surface (bottom).



A 1-acre test plot at the north end of the channel (adjacent to 31st St.) will be hydraulically isolated from the remainder of the channel by a sheet pile wall with two overflow weirs. The test plot will be partially drained and covered with the active cap materials. A wetland will be created within a growth media several feet deep overlying the top of the capping materials. A pump and intake structure will be located at the mouth of the channel, and water from the Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal will be pumped into the north end of the wetland plot.

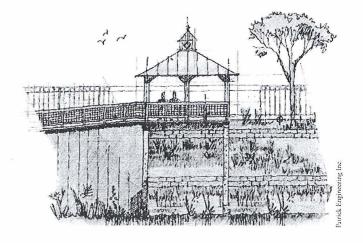
compounds may be expected to be carcinogens. Samples taken in 1994 and 2005 suggest that natural processes are not breaking down these compounds and that the potential ecological risk will remain until remedial actions are taken.

Unlike traditional capping or armoring techniques, active capping involves thin layers of different materials. The test plot cap will consist of five layers: sand, a granular active carbon blanket (similar to the material in home aquarium filter units), sand, a gas collection system, and a clay blanket. The carbon layer will actively sequester the PAHs, while the gas collection system will safely vent the gases that are produced in the sediments to the atmosphere. The clay layer will provide containment as an impermeable boundary.

A diverse wetland, compromised of deep and shallow marshes and wet prairie plant communities, will be planted in an overlying growth media layer. Since water flow within the channel is normally stagnant, water will be pumped to the wetland from the Sanitary & Ship Canal. The water will slowly flow through the wetland and back into the channel. This project will evaluate the ability of a wetland to improve water quality within an urban setting.

A multi-year, post-construction monitoring program performed by the collaborators will test the effectiveness of the capping technology and the ability of the wetland plants and microbial communities to improve water quality naturally. The design, construction, monitoring, and management knowledge gained from this pilot project will start the research process and produce important information for other urban restoration projects.

The project is currently in the final stages of the design/ engineering work being performed by Patrick Engineering Inc. A permit application has been submitted to federal, state, and city regulators. Construction will be performed in phases and is expected to begin in Fall 2008.



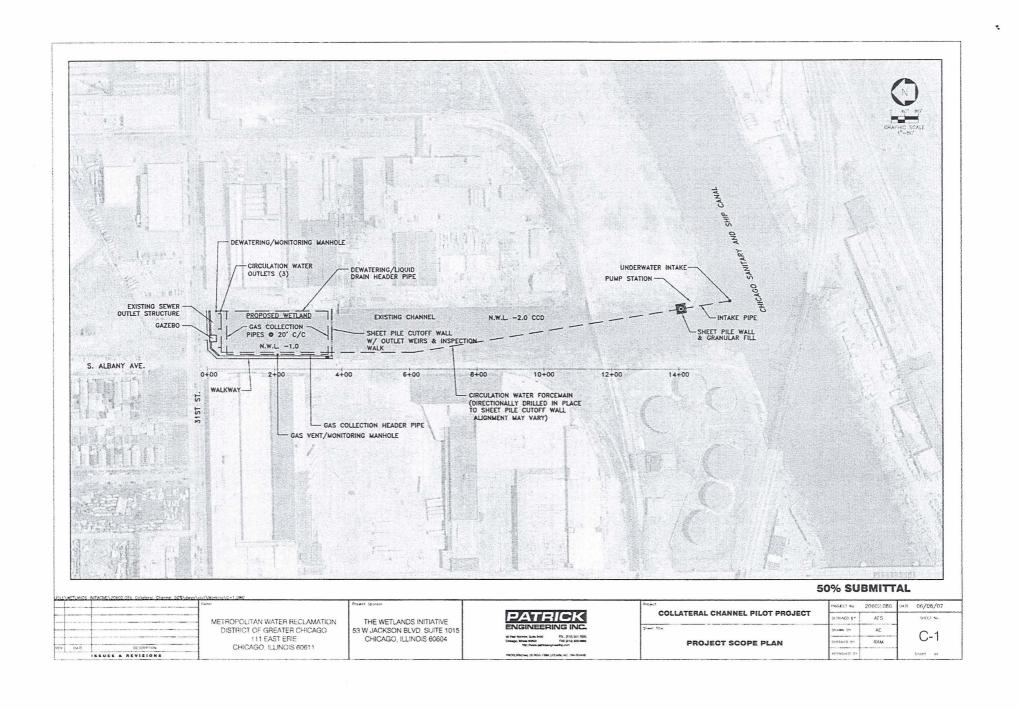
This project will create a pocket of green space within the city. Visitors will be able to enjoy the restored landscape by using the gazebo, a walkway along the west side, interpretative signage, and bike rack.

The Wetlands Initiative's project funding generously provided by Boeing, the Gaylord & Dorothy Donnelley Foundation, Kenilworth Garden Club, Prince Charitable Trust, and the Siragusa Foundation.



THE WETLANDS INITIATIVE

53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1015 • Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 922-0777 • Fax (312) 922-1823 twi@wetlands-initiative.org • www.wetlands-initiative.org





ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276 – (217) 782-3397 JAMES R. THOMPSON CENTER, 100 WEST RANDOLPH, SUITE 11-300, CHICAGO, IL 60601 – (312) 814-6026

ROD R. BLAGOIEVICH, GOVERNOR

DOUGLAS P. SCOTT, DIRECTOR

217/782-3362

JUN 2 0 2008

3101 South Kedzie, LLC C/O RTC Industries, Inc. Mr. Walter Nathan 2800 Golf Road Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

Re: Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago - Collateral Channel Improvements

CoE # 2007-791 Log No. C-0772-07

Antidegradation Assessment

Dear Mr. Nathan:

Attached to this letter is a copy of the Public Notice/Fact Sheet regarding antidegradation assessment for the subject project.

If you should have questions or comments regarding the above or the attached, please contact Thaddeus Faught at the indicated telephone number.

Very truly yours,

Daniel L. Heacock, P.E.

Manager, Facility Evaluation Unit

Bureau of Water

DLH:TJF:0772-07LET.doc

Attachments: Public Notice/Fact Sheet

cc: Records

CC. LARRY ONEM.

ROCKFORD - 4302 North Main Street, Rockford, IL 61103 - (815) 987-7760 • DES PLAINES - 9511 W. Harrison St., Des Plaines, IL 60016 - (847) 294-4000 ELGIN - 595 South State, Elgin, IL 60123 - (847) 608-3131 • PLORIA - 5415 N. University St., Peoria, IL 61614 - (309) 693-5463

BUREAL OF LAND - PEORIA - 7620 N. University St., Peoria, IL 61614 - (309) 693-5462 • CHAMPAIGN - 2125 South First Street, Champaign, IL 61820 - (217) 278-5800 SPRINGRIED - 4500 S. Sixth Street Rd., Springfield, IL 62706 - (217) 786-6892 • COLUMSVILLE - 2009 Mall Street, Collinsville, IL 62234 - (618) 346-5120 MARION - 2309 W. Main St., Suite 116, Marion, IL 62959 - (618) 993-7200

iEPA Log No.: **C-0772-07** CoE appl. #: **2007-791**

Public Notice Beginning Date: June 24, 2008
Public Notice Ending Date: July 15, 2008

Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972

Section 401 Water Quality Certification to Discharge into Waters of the State

Public Notice/Fact Sheet Issued By:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
Facility Evaluation Unit
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
217/782-3362

Name and Address of Discharger: Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago, 111 E.

Erie, Chicago, IL 60611

Discharge Location: Section 36, T39N, R13 E of the 3rd P.M. in Cook County within Chicago

Name of Receiving Water: Collateral Channel

Project Description: Sediment capping and wetland demonstration project.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has received an application for a Section 401 water quality certification to discharge into the waters of the state associated with a Section 404 permit application received by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Public Notice period will begin and end on the dates indicated in the heading of this Public Notice. The last day comments will be received will be on the Public Notice period ending date unless a commenter demonstrating the need for additional time requests an extension to this comment period and the request is granted by the IEPA. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the project to the IEPA at the above address. Commenters shall provide their names and addresses along with comments on the certification application. Commenters may include a request for public hearing. The certification and notice number(s) must appear on each comment page.

The attached Fact Sheet provides a description of the project and the antidegradation assessment.

The application, Public Notice/Fact Sheet, comments received, and other documents are available for inspection and may be copied at the IEPA at the address shown above between 9:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday when scheduled by the interested person.

If written comments or requests indicate a significant degree of public interest in the certification application, the IEPA may, at its discretion, hold a public hearing. Public notice will be given 30 days before any public hearing. If a Section 401 water quality certification is issued, response to relevant comments will be provided at the time of the certification. For further information, please call Thaddeus Faught at 217/782-3362.

TJF:0772-07PN.doc

Fact Sheet for Antidegradation Assessment
Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago – Collateral Channel
– Cook County
IEPA Log No. C-0772-07

IEPA Log No. C-0772-07 COE Log No. 2007-791

Contact: Alyson Grady; 217/558-2012

June 24, 2008

The applicant has applied for 401 water quality certification for the proposed impact of 1acre of the Collateral Channel of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal located in Section 36, Township 39 North, Range 13 East, Cook County, Illinois. The project site is located on the north end of the Collateral Channel. The Collateral Channel is a minimally used, 1600 foot off-channel slip located on the north side of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal at 31st Street and Albany Avenue. Over the years, the Collateral Channel has received large quantities of organic and inorganic contaminants from municipal and industrial wastes in storm water and combined sewer overflows. The Albany Avenue Relief Sewer Overflow (CSO) outfall is located at the north end of the channel. This outfall discharges infrequently due to it having an invert elevation higher than other outfalls in the adjacent area and will not receive flow until the system surcharges to this higher elevation. The proposed project will construct an active capping and wetland pilot project on approximately 1 acre of the northern end of the Collateral Channel. The purpose of the project is to demonstrate the remedial and cost effectiveness of the remediation of contaminated sediments in-situ with "active capping" technology and creating wetlands to improve surface water quality. A sheet pile cut-off wall with two weirs will be constructed across the channel (approximately 110 feet) in order to hydraulically isolate approximately 1 acre of the northern portion of the channel. No material will be dredged or removed from the channel. The active capping system will be installed and will consist of four layers of media placed over the existing contaminated sediment. The active capping materials selected are centered on the control of organic contamination. The materials will consist of layers of sand, granulated activated carbon enclosed in pre-manufactured geotextile blankets, and a geosynthetic clay liner composed of a uniform layer of low-permeability bentonite within a high strength geotextile blanket with the upper surface of the blanket composed of a high density polyethylene geomembrane. A gas collection system will be installed within a sand layer below the geosynthetic clay liner to prevent gas breakthrough or damage to the cap. Approximately two feet of growth media will be placed on top of the geosynthetic clay liner to provide adequate substrate for the wetland plant communities. Four wetland plant communities will be installed. These include a hemi marsh habitat, shallow marsh system, a sedge meadow habitat, and a wet prairie community. A riprap apron will be installed to prevent erosion to the proposed wetland and underlying capping materials during a discharge from the CSO. In order to provide adequate hydrology to the wetland system, a pump station and intake pipe will be constructed at the mouth of the Collateral Channel and the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. The water will be pumped back to the north end of the channel and will discharge through three water inlet structures. The two weirs in the sheet pile wall will maintain control of the water levels in the system. A public viewing area will be constructed off of 31st Street and will contain an observation area, gazebo, and bicycle rack. The site will be monitored for at least five years to assess the effectiveness of the cap and the performance of the wetlands.

Identification and Characterization of the Affected Water Body.

The Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal has a 7Q10 flow of 279 cfs at this location and is a Secondary Contact water. The Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Waterbody Segment IL GI-03, is listed in the Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List - 2006 as impaired for fish consumption and indigenous aquatic life. The potential causes of impairment include PCBs, ammonia, dissolved oxygen, and phosphorus (total). The potential sources of impairment include municipal point source discharges, combined sewer overflows, impacts from hydrostructure flow regulation/modification, channelization, urban runoff/storm sewers, and other unknown sources. This Waterbody Segment is listed in the Draft Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List – 2008 as impaired for fish consumption and indigenous aquatic life. The potential causes of impairment include mercury, PCBs, ammonia, dissolved oxygen (nonpollutant), and phosphorus (total). The Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal at this location is rated as a "D" stream in the Agency's 1993 Biological Stream Characterization (BSC) report. The canal is not listed as a biologically significant water body in the Illinois Natural History Survey publication Biologically Significant Illinois Streams. The Collateral Channel is a minimally used, 1600 foot off-channel slip located on the north side of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal at 31st Street and Albany Avenue. It was excavated in the late 1890's in order to provide a navigation link between the former West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River and the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal while a bridge was being completed over the canal. The West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River was filled in by the City of Chicago. Since that time, the Collateral Channel has had no further use other than access to riparian properties and to serve as an outlet for local storm and sanitary drainage. The sediments within the channel have been analyzed by the applicant and the University of Illinois at Chicago. The sediment is highly contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) at a level that is of significant concern for ecological health and human health. The sediment also contains heavy metals, though their concentrations may not present a threat to ecological and/or human health. The University of Illinois at Chicago conducted benthic sampling at the project site and found that the benthic animals were comprised solely of small oligochaete worms. These animals are recognized as pollutant tolerant species. No wetlands are located along the Collateral Channel within the project area.

Identification of Proposed Pollutant Load Increases or Potential Impacts on Uses.

The pollutant load increases that would occur from this project include some possible increases in suspended solids during the construction of the project. The proposed impact of the water will eliminate the existing habitat.

Fate and Effect of Parameters Proposed for Increased Loading.

The increase in suspended solids will be local and temporary. Care will be taken to

 $\label{eq:continuous} \textbf{Appendix} - \textbf{G}$ Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment Checklist/Decision Form

PRE-CERCLIS SCREENING ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST/DECISION FORM

This checklist can assist the site investigator during the Pre-CERCLIS screening. It will be used to determine whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under CERCLA. Use additional sheets for the narrative.

Checklist Preparer:Mark Wagner / Project Manager(Name/Title)							
			62				
		mark.wagner@illinois.gov (E-Mail Address)					
Site	e Name:	Western Metals		************			
Pre	evious Names (if any)	:					
Site	e Location:	3201 South Kedzie Avenue(Street)		_			
		Chicago Cook IL , (City) (County) (ST) (Zip +4)					
		O4_(Congressional District)					
Lat	titude: North 41.5	0.117'Longitude:West 87.42.201'					
With regards to the Latitude and Longitude, please provide the following information: Accuracy in Meters +/-, Collection Method, Reference Datum, Reference Point, Source Map Scale, Point/Line/Area; Collection Date; Verification Method (see attached):							
Co		checklist. If "yes" is marked, please explain below.	YES	NO			
1.	Does the site already ap			Х			
2.	Is the release from proc or businesses or commu	ducts that are part of the structure of, and result in exposure within, residential buildings unity structures?		Х			
3. Does the site consist of a release of a naturally occurring substance in its unaltered form, or altered solely through naturally occurring processes or phenomena, from a location where it is naturally found?							
4.	Is the release into a pubuse?	olic or private drinking water supply due to deterioration of the system through ordinary		х			
5.	Is some other program	actively involved with the site (i.e., another Federal, State, or Tribal program)?		х			
6. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site regulated under a statutory exclusion (i.e., petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, synthetic gas usable for fuel, normal application of fertilizer, release located in a workplace, naturally occurring, or regulated by the NRC, UMTRCA, or OSHA)?							
7.	7. Are the hazardous substances potentially released at the site excluded by policy considerations (e.g., deferral to RCRA Corrective Action)?						
8.	8. Is there sufficient documentation that clearly demonstrates that there is no potential for a release that could cause adverse environmental or human health impacts (e.g., comprehensive remedial investigation equivalent data showing no release above ARARs, completed removal action, documentation showing that no hazardous substance releases have occurred, EPA approved risk assessment completed)?						
9.	Is there documentation indicating that a target (e.g., drinking water wells, drinking surface water intakes, etc.) has been exposed to a hazardous substance released from the site?						
10.	10. Is there an apparent release at the site with no documentation of exposed targets, but there are targets on-site or immediately adjacent to the site or nearby (within 1 mile)?						
11. Are there we releases or potential to release?							

EPA-540-F-98-039 OSWER 9375.2-11FS Updated by EPA – Region 5

Please explain all "yes' Number 8, Illinois EPA"		(s), attach additional sheets or refer to narrative: clis Screening Report	
Site Determination:		Enter the site into CERCLIS. Further assessment is recomme	ended (explain below).
	х	The site is not recommended for placement into CERCLIS (explain below).
identified in the 1948 The company did not Personnel from the II that the western por remainder of the proy Based on the proximi June of 2009, of it. X	edition appear linois En rtions of perty app ity of the -ray Fluc ults from	of the standard metals directory as being a smelter of bra in prior years directories, and was not listed in the 1963 ec vironmental Protection conducted a site reconnaissance vis the property were occupied by an abandon two-story beared to be covered with concrete and asphalt. Collateral Channel to the site the Illinois EPA, also conducted a site reconnaissance vis the property were occupied by an abandon two-story beared to be covered with concrete and asphalt. Collateral Channel to the site the Illinois EPA, also conducted as the study indicate that Western Metals has not contribute the channel.	ss and aluminum ingots. dition of this publication. it on June 8, 2005 to find brick structure, and the acted a sediment study in s from 16 locations from
EPA Regional Review	and Site	Assessment Decision	
Check the box(es) that ✓ Not a Valid Si ☐ Incident for F	te or Inci	dent ction Under CERCLA	
Recommended Further APA Full PA Combined PA SI			
Defer/Refer to: Removal Prog State/Tribal P RCRA Brownfields Other:			
Regional EPA Reviewe	er:	Mike Ribordy / Milin My Print Name/Signature	5/21/10 Date
State Agency/Tribe:		_Mark WagnerPrint Name/Signature	Date